NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BERNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR MOTICE S. W. CORNER OF REASED AND FOLION PER.

Velume XX......No. 53

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-PRIATRO-HAPPY

BOWARY YERATER. BOWETT-NAPOLEON--CATTLE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-The Serious WALLACK'S THRATRY, Brondway-Tun tast MAN-Bachelon or Anta-Lady and Gastleman.

AMERICAN WUSEUM-Afternoon-America Gwinery.

WOOD'S MINSTRELE, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, MS Broadway-Buck-

New York, Friday, February 23, 1855.

There was a jublice in the metropolie yesterday. We give a full account of it in another column. Washington's birthday was celebrated. Not for years has the day been so magnificently and approprintely observed. Everything was propitions to be event. Splendid weather, streets in good conamen, sun brilliant, just breeze enough for the flage, and the native feeling deep and enthusiastic. There was a grand procession of the O. U. A.'s. full six thousand strong; then the Ninth Regiment, adopted citizens, were out in full force; then there was an oration at the Academy of Music, an illumination at the City Hall, and fireworks in the evening. Not a flag staff was without its flag-not a scul stirred in the city that did not think of the day - not a gun was fired that did not thrill the heart of a republican. Thus passed the one hundred and swenty-third anniversary of the birth of the Pater

Patric. Thus may it ever pass.

The celebration of Washington's birthday at Albany yesterday exceeded anything of the kind ever before known in that city. The oration of Senator Goodwin attracted an immense throng Our correspondent has furnished us a glowing account of it. The anniversary ceremonies at Philadelphia and Boston were likewise marked by great entionsiaem. General Houston arrived at the latter city just in time to participate in the festivities, and reception was highly flattering to him.

We publish elsewhere the bids for the canal en-largement loan of one million dollars, payable in 1873, at six per cent, opened yesterday by the commissioners. There were fifty-six bidders, and the aggregate amount offered was over four million dol-Of the whole amount \$682,000 was taken at and above thirteen per cent premium, and the remainder, \$318,000, at and above \$112.76-only \$33. 400 being at that figure. This result affords gratifying evidence of the satifactory manner in which the eredit of the State is upheld.

The Indiana Senate vesterday elected Isaac Blackford to the United States Senate, but the House retased to concur, and cent back the name of Hon. Joseph G. Marshall. Both houses are now at a dead lock, and it is very doubtful if a compromise can

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Stuart offered a resolution recommending the construction of a building in Michigan for the reception of prisoners of the federal government. This measure is preposed to meet an exigency growing out of the abolition fanaticism of the times. Heretofore United States prisoners have been confined in the prisons States; but since the enactment of the Fugisitive Slave law attempts have been made in save mal State Legislatures to prohibit the continuance of the practice. Mr. Chase presented a budget of anti-slavery petitions, and moved their reference to a select committee. Mr. Weller urged the necessity of acting on the important business before Congrees, and moved to lay the petitions on the sable, which motion was carried-29 to 13. The levalid Pension act was taken up, the House amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. The bill extending credit for duties on imported railroad wen was debated and passed- 25 to 18. The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of Revolutionary army officers, and of the widows and suphans of those who died in the service, was also passed. The bill authorizing the construction of four revenue cutters likewise passed. A bill providing for he'ding federal courts in Florida in cases of disability of the judges was passed. This exhibite a pretty fair day's work-five important siffs definitively seted on, and a quietus given to the anti-slavery agitators, at one sitting. If the steam is kept up the last few days of the session may pass over with less of the customary excitement an

In the House the report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of purchasers of to Alabama for railroad purposes was laid on the table. An unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the bill granting additional lands to soldiers of the war of 1812. In committee the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed. Among the amendments agreed to was one appropriating \$10,000 to provide a hospital for sick American seamen at Havana. Amendments were offered to admit the importation of coal and certain descriptions of dyestuffs free of duty, but they were ruled out. The Select Committee on the Washington monument proposed an amend-ment appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of that work, but it was objected to.

The New York Senate was not in session vester day. The Assembly non-concurred with the Sesate's amendment to the resolution to adjourn from the 17th to the 221 March in order to accept the myltation of the Almshouse Governors. Several unimportant matters were acted on, when an adcornment was carried.

The Marquis Tallacarne, Charge d'Affaires from Sardinia to our government, had an interview with Mayor Wood vesterday in relation to the alleged convicts who are expected here by the Sardinian brigate Des Genes. In the course of his conference opon this subject he informed the Mayor that the passengers were not convicts, but political exiles who had become obnoxious and dangerous to the government in consequence of their revolutionary and republican principles, and that the government in self-defence, was obliged to send them into ex'le. This, he stated, was their true character; and if it should prove correct, there will be no opposition made to their landing ; but their true character will first be subjected to investigation.

At an election of officers of the National Monument Association, held yesterday, the Know Nothing ticket was chosen.

Anson P. Morrell has been nominated a candidate for Governor of Maine by a convention of the re-

publican party of that State.

The Connecticut Know Nothing State Convention met at Hartford yesterday. It was rumored that Wm. T. Miner, of Stamford, and Wm. T. Field, of

Pomfret, had been nominated respectively for Governor and Lieutenaut Governor.

In the case of the alleged Williamsburg election ricters, on trial in Kings county Court of Oyer and Terminer, the testimony on both sides was conclud-

ed yesterday, and counsel will commence summing up to-day. In the Board of Aldermen last evening, several

petitions were received and referred. After passing upon some unimportant papers the Board adjourned no this evening.

From the West Coast of Africa we have received by the Baltic the particulars connected with the embardment and subsequent burning of the town of Christianborg by the British forces, both of which were executed in a manner which collipses the action of Captain Hollins at Greytown, and certainly deprives him of any merit for originality in the application of mob modes of destruction. Chris-

tianborg was left what is called a "perfect ruin,"

and the newspapers add that the town of Tessea was also levelled by the ship Scourge.

A verdiet was rendered yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, which is of very great importance to importers of wool. It appears that comes heavier by the damp; and on its arrival here it is liable to duty on the weight, without reference to its actual weight when shipped and involced in

England. Yesterday the recent arrivals of cotton at this port had not been sampled, and hence the supply on the market on sale was light. The transactions included about 600 a 800 bales—the market closing firm. Flour was less active, but prices were un changed. Southern white wheat sold at \$2 20; red do. at \$1 95. Corn was dull and tended to lower rates. Moderate sales were made at 940. a 560 Pork was about 124c. per bbl. dearer for old and new mess. Sugar continued active and firm, and the aggregate sales reached about 2,000 hbds., chiefly New Orleans. Tallow advanced ic. per lb. Owing to the probable enactment of the Maine liquor law whiskey was lower and dull. Hops were also

We learn from parties in this city connected with the shipping business, that a very stringent pas senger law is at this time before the British Parliament, the ostensible object of which is to benefit passengers; but the real design simed at would reem to be to check emigration to this country The government has probably become alarmed at the depopulation going on in the British islands from emigration, and therefore desires to check it. The law, it is said, provides for much greater room and a larger quantity of food than hitherto required and that it shall be cooked and served to emigrants on the voyage, together with other unusual if not extravagant regulations.

Gen. Wilson on the Slavery Question-Know Nothing Platform-Letter of Harrict Beecher

We published the other day the letter of Hon. Henry Wilson, Know Nothing Senator elect from Massachusetts, defining his position on the slavery question. We give this morning a letter, written from Boston, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, on the same subject. Upon the two we propose a few passing remarks.

Gen. Wilson is brief, but explicit, in defining upon certain salient points his anti-slavery principles. He fully recognizes the doctrine of State rights on slavery as upon other local questions He adopts the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, the corner-stones of the Virginia democratic platform. He believes in a "higher law," as far as consistent with the constitution; and declares "that the American organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed."

We have been right, then, in our representations heretofore of the policy of the Northern Know Nothings upon the slavery question. This question is not embraced among those "for the regulation of which" this new party was formed. They stand upon this subject, as a party, on the broad constitutional ground of State rights, neutrality, non-intervention. This is the only platform which can be set up by any party on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line-State rights, nentrality, non-intervention. General Wilson, we should suppose, may now freely cross the Potomac, and venture into the midst of the slaveholding population of Virginia, without fear of expulsion as a Know Nothing abelitionist. His endorsement of the resolutions of '98 and '99 should constitute him a Virginia democrat of the old school, even in the immediate neighborhood of the Dismal Swamp. Father Ritchie, as we are informed, never required any better password than the resolutions of '98 and '99 into the sanctum sanctorum of the Richmond junta.

To be sure, Gen. Wilson has some peculiar anti-slavery reservations indigenous to the modern soil of Massachusetts. What he means by the opinion that "the national government should be relieved from all connection with responsibility for slavery," we hardly know. His meaning may be that Congress should not interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories, because this is necessarily implied in relieving Congress of all responsibility upon the subject. It also involves the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and, perhaps, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. But in any event these are but the individual opinions of He frankly avows that the Massachusetts Know Nothings, as a party, have nothing to do with the slavery question, and this declara tion renders their platform perfectly consistent to all practical conservative Union men, North

and South. It were folly to suppose that any party organization in the North could stand upon the requisition that its members should subscribe to the doctrine, however reasonable it may be our Southern African slavery is a good

umane political and social institution, indispensable to the South and essential to the prosperity and harmony of the Union. Our own opinion is, that, in the mass, the three millions of the bappiest, and most intelligent and enlightened blacks that now exist, or that have ever existed upon the face of the earth. are the three millions of slaves of our Southern States. But for the last forty years a different estimate of this " peculiar Southern institution," has been gaining ground in the North; until, as illustrated in the late elections upon the Nebraska bill, the anti-slavery (but not the abolition) sentiment is predominant, as a philanthropic, religious, political and social movement. At the adoption of the constitution, and for many years after, African slavery existed in the North. It was abolished when it ceased to pay expenses, State by State. But it has existed here as in South Carolina. Files of old New York and Boston papers may still be found, containing advertisements of "likely negro wenches" and "stout negro boys," and even of Indians, if we are not mistaken, for hire or sale. In that day the Massachusetts skippers did a good and egitimate business between the barracoons of Africa and the Virginia tobacco plantations, in what has since been decreed by the federal government as piracy. That decree against the African slave trade was the practical beginning of the anti-slavery reaction in the North, and the first important point gained by England in sowing the seeds of dissension between the North and South. The Missouri question, the Florida question, the Texas question, the compromise questions of 1850, and last, though not least, the Nebraska question, have successively operated to diffuse and strengthen the anti-elavery feeling in this section, until now we find both our old huckstering political parties

It is too late, therefore, to attempt to control the opinions of individuals upon the slavery question in the North, in the organization of any new political party. The most that can be

destroyed by it.

their State rights, and hold ag an attitude of constitutional non-intervent ion upon this paramount issue. This recognition the Know Nothings have made, 'and this is the attitude which they occupy. The individual opinions of General Wilson may 'm some respects be heretical; but as a Kno, w Nothing he declares that their platform ig sores the existence of the slaery question entirely as an element of political agitation, and this, we believe, is all that the South require of any political party of the North. Let the fugitive law stand let slavery remain untouched in the District of Columbia; let the people of the States and the Territories, present and prospective, settle the question of slavery for themselves. This is the policy of the Know Nothings.

And yet their policy is not wholly that of non-intervention. They propose to intervene, not only against such foreign influences as Germans, or Irish, or Catholics, as a balance of power in our political elections; but against those foreign anti-slavery influences of Stratford House, and the British aristocracy operating here through such agencies as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the abolition societies of which she is the annointed petticoat apostle. This very anti-slavery neutrality of the Know Nothings, though their party should include all the abolition coteries of Massachusetts, will reduce them practically to passive obedience to the laws of the land and to the recognition of the rights of the South. That the Know Nothings will adhere to this neutrality platform may be relied upon, for the moment they abandon it they will cease to exist as a national homogeneous organization.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, therefore, is welcome to all that she can make of Gen. Wilson. Read her letter. She proclaims the anti-slavery reaction at high tide water mark. So we think; and that the movement of this new American party is destined to absorb or overshadow the anti-slavery sentiment in higher and more practical political issues. The election of Wilson and the re-election of Seward, and other recent Northern elections to the Senate, antislavery though they may be, do not affect the national programme of the Know Nothings. According to General Wilson's letter they stand upon the compromises of the constitution, and upon the settlements of the slavery question as they exist. Let the Know Nothings adhere to this programme, and a great and important victory will be theirs in 1856.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION .- According to a public document laid before Congress the other day from the Department of State, there arrived in this country in 1854—the year just closed—from foreign parts, 460,474 persons, of which aggregate, in round numbers, 328,000 were landed in New York. Of the whole number, there were 49,000 from the Island of Great Britain, to 101,606 from Ireland-giving from the United Kingdom a total of 150,000, against 206,000 from Germany.

This is a remarkable revolution. Down to the last year or two, the Irish exodus far exceeded that from Germany and all the Continental States put together. Now we find the movement from Germany alone more than twice as large as the shipments from Ireland and a third larger than the aggregate exports of all the British islands combined. On the other hand, our accessions amount to 13,000 for the last year from France, to 13,000 from Chinathe Chinese coming in at San Francisco, and the French mostly at this port.

These are curious and suggestive facts. The small emigration from France naturally conveys the idea that the mass of the French people are comparatively happy and contented at home, preferring even their humble resources in France to all the temptations of prospective wealth and political promotion in the United States. This is a very striking proof, not only of a contented population of nearly forty millions, but of the popularity of the government of Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding the hazards of conscription for the army. France thus continues strong, while Great Britain is wasting away.

But the most striking feature of these figures from the State Department is the overwhelmand increasing strength of the Germanic and the marked decline in the Irish emigration. Why is this? We presume that the dangers of a continental war, the pressure of taxation, the temptations of political and religious liberty, and our rich lands in the West, to say nothing of the temptations of lager bier saloons in our large cities, are bringing over this mighty influx of the Teutonic and Saxon tribes to our shores.

The great decrease from Ireland, on the other hand, is partly due to the fact that old Erin has been exhausted of her heavy surplus by emigration and famine, heretofore-that there is more work and more bread for the remainder at home; and that there is a hope, though vague and indefinite, that "something may turn up" for Irish independence one of these days. Perhaps, also, the uprising of the Know Nothings on this side may have operated, to some extent, as a check upon the Catholics in Ireland. At all events, the Irish exodus is rapidly subsiding, while that from Germany is rapidly swelling from month to month. Should this Russian war continue a year longer our reinforcements from Germany will probably be equal to three or four hundred thousand souls. Assuming that it will be three hundred thousand, and that each German emigrant, including cash and baggage, is equal to the addition of two hundred dollars to the active capital of the country, our German reinforcements of this year will be equivalent to an addition of sixty millions to our national wealth and prosperity. What say the Know Nothings?

THE LATE CUBAN OUTBREAK .- A flood of light is thrown on the late Cuban outbreak by a telegraphic despatch from Washington, pub lished elsewhere, from a person well acquaint ed with the subject. From this and other sources of information it appears that there were a short time ago in this country from eight to ten thousand men banded together for the purpose of invading Cuba. They then consisted of various lodges, on the same principle as the Know Nothing lodges, sworn to se. cresy. That among the leaders were men cted with the government, and that those inevitable muskets of George Law's were of the party. That they were to have made the attack in conjunction with the leading creoles, about the 25th instant, and expected to have mustered sufficiently strong to overpower the resistance anticipated from the government and free the island from Spanish bondage.

Such were the preparations made. Unfortunately notwithstanding the fidelity with which appected by the South is a party recognizing the cath of secrety was preserved by the rank

and file of the expedition, the leading features of the conspiracy leaked out, it is supposed through the indiscretion of those among the confederates who had relations with the administration. Coming to the ears of Mr. Marcy, they were instantly communicated by the Department of State to the Spanis Embassy at Washington, whence special advice of the danger was of course despatch ed to Captain General Concha with all speed. As it was known that rich men in New York and New Orleans had advanced the necessary funds-a million and a half of dollars it is said-and that men were in readiness to embark at both ports, vigilance was enjoined upon the United States officers, and one seizure was actually made. Meanwhile, however, Concha received the warning of the Spanish Minister about a fortnight before the landing was to be effected. The measures be took are notorious; and seem, from present appearances to have nipped the insurrection in the bud.

We are not informed of the amount of money actually expended by the fluanciers of the expedition here and at New Orleans; but from the progress which the movement had made, it must have been very large. Nor can we give the names of the leaders; though it is known that parties high in official station were among them. Whether Colonel Kinney was one, or not, has not yet been ascertained. The main fact, that nearly ten thousand men were enrolled, of whom one-third at least were in New York; and that they would have actually sailed had the secret not come to the ears of the government, and from them to the Spanish authorities, is enough for the p esent.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN NEW YORK .- Consider. able surprise has been caused by the silence of Lord Clarendon's newspaper in Wall street on the subject of Mr. Cass's speech in the Senate and some anxiety is felt in certain quarters lest the attack of the old Senator from Michigan should have utterly disabled the champion of Great Britain. We beg to reassure John Bull and his friends: the Chevaller Webb is not dead but sleeneth; or rather his silence is like the dead calm which precedes the clap of thunder. To-day or to-morrow, they may rely upon it, he will vindicate himself and demolish the Senator and other enemies of England in a trifling little article of six, seven. eight or perhaps ten of the ridiculously short columns of the Courier and Enquirer.
This petty effusion which he is probably dashing off at this moment, will prove by syllogism, analogy, and documentary evidence that so far from being jealous of this country or hostile to American Interests, Great Britain is dying of love for us, and only seeks to clasp us in her arms as brothers. The line of argument chiefly relied upon to establish this position will be, we are permitted to say, of a somewhat personal character, will rest on written documents of the highest authenticity. Those documents consist chiefly of invitations to dinner, lunch, breakfast and other diplomatic repasts, and were addressed to the Chevalier Webb by gentlemen whose names it is not expedient as yet to make public, and who will therefore be designated as Lord Cl-r-nd-n, Lord P-lm-rst-n, Lord J-hn R-ss-l, and so forth. If these men, who, the writer will assure us, do really occupy leading positions in England, and are not nobodies as might be inferred from the careful concealment of their names-if these men could ask the Chevalier Webb to breakfast and dinner, as is proved by the written documents, how absurd it is to say that England is unfriendly to the United States! Could Lord P-im-rst-n offer the Chevalier a beefsteak. or Lord Cl-r-nd-n let him get his legs under his ancient mahogany, if there bad been any design against the United States on the part of England?

The appearance of this finisher is not the only event which haters of England may shortly expect. It is understood that Mr. Crampton retires; his office as Minister from England being transferred to New York and filled by the Chevalier Webb. We think It hard on Mr. Crampton, who has served his country so long and so faithfully, to be re-called in this way, apparently without any fault of his; but the times are troublous, Lord Palmerston does not like this country, a man of nerve and superior to petty considerations is required to defend British interests, and Washington is out of the way. Mr. Barclay of course becomes head clerk of Mr. Webb's embassy, and is expected to make himself generally useful at the Courier office. Already the government of England seem to consider the change effected: for the British despatch agent brings from Liverpool packages addressed to the Chevalier Webb, sealed with the great seal of the State Department.

We are not informed what stimulus is to be applied to the Chevalier Webb in the shape of emoluments. The British government is usually liberal to special diplomatic agents, though Mr. Webb's immediate predecessor—the Chevalier Wikoff-was only paid the beggarly sum of £500 a year. We trust the Chevaller Webb has too high a sense of the value of American diplomacy to sell himself anything like as

STEAMERS' MAILS.-In addition to the ordinary and heavy duties performed by the clerks in the Post Office, they were benefitted by the sailing of the Atlantic on Wednesday last, with a mail of 59,798 letters and 39,300 newspapers, and by the arrival of the Baltic two hours subsequently, with a mail of 42,522 letters and 21,854 newspapers. The Collins steamers are carrying very

PARCHATIONS IN THE MARINE COURT.-It is currently a ported that one or more of the Judges of the Marine Court have resigned conditionally. What the precise conditions are we carnot at present state. If it prove true that more than one Judge_retires from the beach, Judge McCarthy will be left solitary and alone to vind cate the dignity of the Court, so far as the case of the Times is

The Resumption of Page & Bacon.

The Resumption of Page & Bacon.
OARD TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE Page & Bacon, Sr. Lous, Feb. 17, 1835.
We are happy to announce that our arrangements for the re-opening of our house are now complete, and that on Monday merning. February 19, we shall resume the regular business of our office.
In making this announcement, we should do injustice to our deep sense of obligation, did we not embrace the opportunity it affords of bearing public testimony to the kind consideration and generous sympathy so uniformly extended to use the contract of the state o

to our deep sense of obligation, did we not embrace the opportunity it affects of bearing public testimony to the kind consideration and generous sympathy so uniformly extended to us since the issue of our card of 12th January. We are not insensible to either the factor its significance, that, during the entire term of our suspension, we have been annoyed by no manifestation of uneasy solicitudes or disadfection on the part of our friends; but have the rather been cheered and encouraged by their many proofs of unabated confidence. We have no disposition, at the present time, to recur to the immediate cause of our miscretume. The principal facts have already been and before the public, in the journals of New York and St. Louis; and we are extant that the same public, which cut further statement or comment on our part, should prenounce upon their characters. PAGE & BACON.

All drafts drawn by our house on Duncan, Sherman & Co, will be paid by the "Bank of Americs," New York; those drawn on Boston, Philadelphia and Battimore will be paid either by use thy our respective correspondents on whem they are drawn, with interest and cost of protect.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.

EFFECT OF GEN. CASS' RECENT STREET.—NEW COMFLICATIONS IN OUR POREIGN FOLICY—THE NEW
YORK COLLECTORSHIP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1855.
General Case and the President had a lengthy interview yesterday morning upon the subject of the General's late speech in the Senate, which has caused great excitement throughout the city. Some of his friends in the Senate and in the House are finding fault with the General for thus long delaying his speech, which it is alleged will have the effect, notwithstanding the few days left Congress, to call up a debate to the disadvac-tage of bills that public interest required should have immediate attention. Shortly after the President's de-parture, Secretary Marcy called upon Senator Cass, and the two were closeted until a late hour of the evening There are various rumors in circulation as to the mean ral by the President and his Secretary so immediately after the delivery of his speech, but nothing can be defi nitely known for a day or two to come. One thing, how ever, is certain, that in connection with the threats of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Marcy is preparing to Mr. Buchanan a letter requesting to know the true-object in view by the British government for centering so large a naval force in the American waters, and for explanation regarding English and French interference with our affairs in South America and in the Pacific. This letter is to anticleate a resolution about to be presented to the House calling for information upon the latter subject. The resolution will be replied to by sending a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Buchanan. Be not surprised to learn, at the last moment, Congress voting to the President ten millions and upward of dollars, subject to his demand. The question is now before the Committee of Foreign Relations in the House, with every prospect of a unanimou such an appropriation, and Senators Cass, Donglas and

Mason stand ready to lend it their aid.

Each day brings forth its mystery. The anxiety of the
President to prevent any overtact on the part of the
American people that might lay the basis for long littigation, if not for a war, is explainable in the disc some time since made, that certain well-known English houses have been urging forward the Cuban enterprise, and offering to loan large same of money, while at the same time every particular of the movements making have been forwarded to Guba and to the British Embassy in this place. Following this discovery, it now appears that our government was not wholly ignorant of the steps that were to be taken in getting up the recent false alarm, and, if it did not lend its approval of the farce to be played, the result of the performance has in the fullest confirmed the government in the truth of its recent information. A Cuban invasion at the time the alarm was sounded would have terminated in a general slaughter, if not before the attempt at landing, at least after the landing, which, while evincing the weakness of the parties concerned, would have created a furor throughout Europe, showing the treasonable designs of the United States government and justifying in the eyes of despotic powers an interference in American affairs. The announcement of the invasion came like a thunderclap upon the leaders of the contemplated enterprise, having in reality anticpated their movements about fourteen days. If it did not entirely kill off the enterprise, it is deferred to a time without date. To the President and Marcy is due the success, by the novel means related, of putting an end to an expelition involving the loss of life and the probable peace of

Spain has now no excuse for a non-sompliance with the just demands of the United States, which, if not shortly settled, the President may take more active measures, finding himself invested by Congress with additional power and full means to force from Spain the reparation now due from her wrongs. The ultimatum of our government has been made known to the Spanish Embassy in this city, for communication, and a copy of the same will be carried out by Minister Dodge, with instructions for an immediate answer. It is an chance that before this time six months our newly appointed Minister may find himself in the land which he has not yet left with the simple title of citizen. This thought struck Breckenridge; and without the advantages of an outfit, and a return nine thousand, the hazard was too great to be made.

Li again repeat that a large newspaper sheet in your

city having daily circulation is virtually the property of a British nobleman for the time being. I have to-day a further evidence of this fact in being shown a letter or package to said person, with his address and the offi cial seal from the foreign office at London attached to it. This charge may seem frivolous, but in a few days i may be in my power, over my own signature, to prove its truth. I am strong in this belief—I should say in the knowledge of this fact—and my proof is at hand. The President has expressed a desire to bestow the offire of Collector of the New York Customs upon some person, not an adventurer, in your city, but is not yet successful in finding his man. Loud complaints have been made by your merchants as to the appointment to men unknown to the mercantile community, and who invariably are made victims for party purposes in giving away the offices under their control. This was the case with Bronsen, but more immediately with Redfield, who, not willing the almost general turn out that is to take place, has resolved to resign. This officer's resigning you will

recollect, like that of other important statements made ment organs throughout the country. The President has listened to the suggestions given in person by several of your prominent merchants, recently here of bill, and is determined to select a practical man for the place. This cuts off Walker, who is unfavorably regarded by his own party, the soft shells who give him the credit of being ready to join any ses there the spoils can be turned to advantage.

A report is current here that General Houston, while in

your dity, was wholly in the hands of the Cochrane clique.
The charge of his free soil, or abolition centiments, are
gaining ground here from this circumstance. I have
heard it remarked that he can be President without the vote of a single slave State. Probably so.

THE RECEGANIZATION OF THE NAVY-THE TEXAS CREDITORS BILL-RUMORED CABINET CHANGES, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Mallery will call up his bill for reorganization of the navy, with the House amendments, to-morrow, and it will undoubtedly pass. Great credit is awarded to Mr. Mallory for his efficient advecacy of this measure. The Texas delegation believe that Texas will accept the conditions of the bill just passed, for the payment of

the creditors. The numer that the President will veto The Railroad Iron bill together with the proposition for taking off the duty on wool of less value than twenty cents per pound, will be put upon the general appropri-tion bill in the Senate, if it fails in the House. The iron bill passed by the Senate to-day cannot be reached in

the House, and hence the necessity of tacking it to the appropriation bill. Rumors of charges in the Cabinet Immediately after the adjournment of Congress are current.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1855.

At the election to-day for two Vice Presidents, Tre surer, Secretary, and Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association, the Know Nothing ticket was elected by 755 votes out of 750 cast. The editor of the American Organ was elected as one of the Vice Presidents, and J. M. McDalla, Inte Auditor of

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 22, 1855.

No. 72 John Charles Premore, appellant, vs. United States.—Hon, J. J. Crittenden concluded his argument for appellant.

No. 74. Rh Ayres et al., appellants, vs. Hiram Carver et al.—Cause argued by Hon. S. Adams for appellants; the Attorney General for appellees.

Markets.

PHII ADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull and depressed to-day. Reading, 37%;
Morris Canal, 15%; Long Island Railroad, 17%; Fennayivania Railroad, 45%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45%; Pennsylvan

Prom the State Capital.

HE ADJOURNMENT—THE CHANCES OF THE LIQUOS
BILL IN THE SENATE—WHO IS TO BE HEALTH OF-PIGER—THE CANAL APPOINTMENTS—ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF ASSEMBLYMAN SEARING AND LIBUT. GOV. RAYMOND—JUDGE BEEBE A DETECTIVE, ETC.

Addany, Feb. 22, 1855.

The House to-day disagreed with the Sense in the time for adjournment. A Committee of Conference will recommend to-morrow, which will likely be the time. The first of next week the Legislature, will visit the Ten

same bill was tightly squeezed through that body last year, there are many doubts whether it can be now-

Then some of the knowing whigs voted for it, not be

The prohibitory law is in the Senate. All eyes are towards that conservative body. Though the

well known fact that Governor Seymour would veto it. Several who voted for the bill in the first instance, deserted it after the veto. Some pains have been taken to ascertain the strength of the bill this session, and, unless there is a woful mistake in the matter, it will not be

serted it after the veto. Some pains have been taken to ascertain the strength of the bill this session, and, unless there is a woful mistake in the matter, it will not be able, as it came from the House, to acquire a majority of the Senate. It is likely that in furnishing the canvass we may be improperly exposing its conditions: still, it is due to our readers and the public to have the facts as they now apparently exist. They are, therefore, given:—Those Senators who are in favor of the present bill and will vote for it, are Messrs, Halsey, Robertson, Z. Clark, Dantorh, Dorranse, Munroe, Bradford, Williams, Bishop, Hutts, Goodwin, Walker-12. Those decidedly oppreson as Messrs, Hutchards, Hitchcock, W. Clark, Dickinson, Putnam-7. Those decidedly oppreson as Messrs, Hutchins, Barr, Whitney, Brooks, Barnard, Watthus, Shirroll, Crosby, Pratt, Yoat, Storing, Lansing, Field-13.

In order to pass the bill it will be necessary that five of those supposed doubtful should vote for it. Who are they: Will they change the time for going into effect from May until December? or is there now no political enigency requiring the change, as last year? Above all, let there be no dodging among the leaders of the dominant party. It has been promised as a plank in the platform. Will it be laid down? The people are waiting.

There is an excited time here among the whigs of this latitude, and especially those from the city of New York, at the supposed nomination by the Governor of Doctor Thompson of this city, as health officer on Staten Island. This doctor joined the "Original Jacobs," and was high in the order of Know Nothings. Sometime near the election last fall, he joined the Seward bogus order. He is brother he law of Mc. Speaker littlejohn. The whigs of the city of New York justly contend that the office belongs to that city and vicinity, and that it is highly unjust in the Governor to thrust upon them a person from the country, merely because he holds relationship with the Speaker of the Assembly. It is asserted too, without

ALBANY, Peb. 22, 1855.

In the vote upon the final passage of the Temperane bill yesterday, Mr. Maginnis' name was omitted amongst the negatives with whom he voted. The actual result therefore was, ayes, 80; noes, 45; absent, 3.

The Indiana United States Senatorship. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1855. The election for United States Senator came up in the

Indiana Legislature to day. The Senate elected Isaac Blackford; the House amended by inserting the name of the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, and the Senate refusing to concur in this, great excitement was created. There is ittle hope of a compromise being made. The Connecticut Know Nothing State Con

HARTPORD, Conn., Feb. 22, 1955.

The Connecticut Know Nothing State convention as-tembled here to day, and was largely attended, about four hundred delegates being present. The street rumor is that Wm. T. Miner, of Stamford, has been nominated for Governor, and Wm. T. Field, of Pomfret, for Lieute-

Gubernatorial Nomination in Mair Augusta, Feb. 22, 1855.

A republican convention was held to day, which was largely attended, and passed off with the greatest har-mony and enthusiasm. Anson P. Merrill was nominated for Governor.

The Mayoralty of Utlea.

Urica, Feb. 22, 1855.

The Know Nothings have nominated A. J. Williams for

Movements of General Houston. HIS RECEPTION IN PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22, 1855.

General Houston arrived here last evening, en route for Boston. He was waited upon by the Speaker of the House of Rrepresentatives this morning, and invited to visit the Legislature, but declined for want of time.

He left by the eleven o'clock train for Boston. GEN. HOUSTON'S LECTURE ON BLAVERY IN BOSTON. Bosrox, Feb. 22, 1855. The Hon. Sam Houston, before attending the "Na-

tive American Levee" at Fanueil Hall, this evening, delivered a lecture on slavery at the Tremont Temple, to a large audience. The lecture hardly came up to what was generally expected.

Destructive Conflagrations.
FIRE IN YARMOUTH, ME. PORTLAND, Feb. 22, 1855. The store occupied by A. Storer, in Yarmouth, was de-

stroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, together with his entire stock of dry goods. Insurance on the goods, \$4,000; on the building, \$900. B. Freeman, a lawyer, lost his library, &c. LARGE PIRE IN CLEVELAND the.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22—8.30 P. M.
The large brick block on the corner of Merrimac and
Canal streets is now on fire. In the store of Flint & Harris, grocers, on the north end, the contents are all consumed. Loss not ascertained. A POOR HOUSE BURNED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21, 1855.

The Eric county poor house was destroyed by fire this morning. The house contained six hundred inmates, all of whom were removed without injury. The fire was communicated from a defect in the chimney. Loss not

The Weather at Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1855.

Weather cold, with a furious storm from the north; snow falling and drifting rapidly.

Indignation of Young America in Jersey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. There is a charm connected with everything constitutng our American nationality, and notwithstanding the many sayings of our wise ones to the contrary, the

cans in principle as were those of the good old times Witness the republican feeling displayed among our juvenile friends on the Jersey side. The State fathers being rather remiss in the article called patriotism, consigned the junior portion of the community to the school

signed the junior portion of the community to the school room, then and there, within the very sound of martial music, to con their duil lessons, and wish themselves out of doors, that they might assist in celebrating the birthday of the father of our great republic.

Alas for human visdom! Where is the State law that can bridle the republican spirit in the bosoms of our Young Americans? Where the child that can stop to learn the dull rules of grammar while every impulse of his nature prompts him to be abroad, celebrating this great national day? Led by the feelings of his patriotile heart he forgets his school, joins the celebration, and in the exuberance of his joy is as happy as his close brothers who have not before them the fear of the account to be settled next day within the school room.

Tell us no longer that the spirit of pairfoilm is degenerating. Even in Jarsey the better feelings of every child's heart awaken at the celebration of the naniversary of the burthday of freelows' Father, and in the expression of their radiant countenances may be read the sentiment, "Long live America, the land of the free."

MAYLAND.

A New Village.—Vienna, Omario county, N. Y. has, by a vote of its inmaltants, become an incorporate village under the came, style and title of the "Village of Preips."

TRIAL OF ALPRED FYLER.—The trial of this man for the murder of his wife commenced at Syranuse on the 19th inst. Two days were exhausted in obtaining a jury.